

# The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1905.

Your manners will depend very much  
upon the quality of what you fre-  
quently think on; for the soul is as it  
were tinged with the color and com-  
plexion of thought.

—Marcus Aurelius.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET

To be Voted at the Election on Tues-  
day, November 7, 1905.

For Governor:  
**CLAUDE A. SWANSON.**

For Lieutenant-Governor:  
**J. TAYLOR ELLYSON.**

For Attorney-General:  
**WILLIAM A. ANDERSON.**

For State Superintendent Public  
Instruction:  
**J. D. EGLESTON, JR.**

For Secretary of the Commonwealth:  
**D. Q. EGLESTON.**

For State Treasurer:  
**A. W. HARMAN, JR.**

For Commissioner of Agriculture:  
**G. W. KOINER.**

## Review of the Campaign.

The campaign of 1905 is fast drawing to a close. On Tuesday next the battle of ballots will be waged and on that day it will be determined whether the voters of Virginia will hold on to a Democratic administration, or turn over to a Republican party. There is no doubt as to the result, provided only that Democrats generally will go to the polls and vote their sentiments. The only possible danger is that over confidence may make them so indifferent that they will not take the trouble to turn out and vote. But we urge upon all Democratic voters to take no chances. Every Democrat who voted in the primary is under obligation to vote in the election next Tuesday and to vote the Democratic ticket. If Democrats will only keep their promise the gallant Swanson and the other Democratic nominees will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

As the campaign has now practically closed, it seems to us timely and proper to pass in review the leading events of the campaign. Republicans have tried to create the impression that the Democratic managers ignored the real issues of the contest and resorted to personal criticism and abuse of the Republican nominees. The charge is untrue. When the Republicans made their nominations in Henrico the Democratic newspapers spoke respectfully and even kindly of the nominees, especially of Judge L. L. Lewis, nominee for Governor. Judge Lewis is a man of character, a man of personal popularity and the Times-Dispatch and other Democratic newspapers paid their respects to him in a becoming manner. But when the campaign finally opened and the party managers got down to business, the attention of Democratic voters was called to the fact that while Judge Lewis was a fine gentleman, personally speaking, politically speaking, he was a Republican and had been identified with the Republican party ever since the close of the war; that the personality of Judge Lewis had nothing to do with the campaign; that he was not running as a "fine gentleman," but as a life-long Republican and as the nominee of the Republican party. That being the case, it was perfectly legitimate, as political campaigns are conducted, to expose and criticize Judge Lewis' political record. It was pointed out that he was a Republican in reconstruction days. He ridiculed the statement, pleading that in those days he was a mere stripling; yet the record shows that in 1869, while Virginia was still under military rule, Judge Lewis was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney for Culpeper county by General Stoneman, commander of "Military District No. 1," which was Virginia.

It was also recalled that in the notorious Republican campaign of 1876 Judge Lewis, who was then United States District Attorney under a Republican administration, recommended to the Republican President that troops be sent to the city of Petersburg "to insure a fair election." This was done in spite of the protest of Mayor Cameron, and no indignation were the people of Virginia generally that Governor Kemper felt constrained to issue a proclamation, protesting against this Federal usurpation. Judge Lewis replied to this that he had no apologies to make for his action.

It was also pointed out that Judge Lewis was a Republican in the days of Mahone rule and that he held office under the Mahone regime. But in all this there was no attack upon Judge Lewis as an individual. The criticisms had to do entirely with his political conduct.

We now come to the most interesting incident of the campaign. Chairman Elyson had heard from a distinguished Democrat of the Fourth Congressional District that Judge Lewis had upon a certain occasion expressed a view with reference to mixed marriages, which was very far contrary to the view generally entertained by white men. He was further informed that Judge George J. Hundley could give him the particulars. He wrote to Judge Hundley and the latter wrote a reply with which our readers are now so familiar that it is not necessary to reproduce it. Suffice it to say it was never charged by Judge Hundley or by any other party man that Judge Lewis advocated miscegenation.

The simple charge was that in debate between Judge Hundley and Judge Lewis at Chesterfield Courthouse in 1877 or '78, Judge Lewis, in addressing a negro audience, had said in reply to question that he was opposed to a bill then pending in the Legislature to prohibit mixed marriages and that he was in favor of allowing whites and blacks to marry if they so desired.

This charge was made upon authority of Judge George J. Hundley, a man of truth and courage and unimpeachable integrity, and substantiated by Mr. S. S. P. Patterson, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, notwithstanding that his memory was not quite clear, except as to the fact that the subject of mixed marriages was discussed and that Judge Lewis said either that he would not vote for a bill to prohibit such marriages, or that he was of doubtful constitutionality.

This was in no sense an attack on Judge Lewis' personal character, and the charge was made public and used for the purpose of emphasizing that he was at that time actively identified with the Republican party, and that he employed his most persuasive oratory to get the negroes to vote the Republican ticket and to vote against the nominees of the Democratic party, which party then, as ever, stood for white man's government in Virginia. No offensive language was employed by any speaker or newspaper. So far as we know, no abusive epithets were employed. It was Judge Lewis who denounced the statement as a "damnable lie"; it was Judge Lewis who said that Judge Hundley had made this false representation because Judge Hundley was a candidate for re-election, and that he doubtless thought that this would help his candidacy with the Democratic Legislature; it was Judge Lewis who publicly charged that State Chairman Elyson had uttered a falsehood; it was Judge Lewis who said, "If Taylor Elyson wants to try conclusions with me, let him sue me for slander, and I will prove him to be a liar." The most severe language employed by Mr. Elyson in any reference to Judge Lewis was in a letter which he wrote in reply to a letter from Judge Lewis, and was as follows:

"If there is anything in this letter which offends, it is not because of anything I have done, but because it revives the recollection of your connection with the Republican party through the dreary years of that reconstruction era, when your political identification with the negroes in their efforts to conquer the good name of this Commonwealth was so complete as to make your political ambitions inseparable from their political triumphs or defeats."

It was Judge Lewis who in a public speech at Newport News used this offensive language in reply to Mr. Elyson's letter:

"The man who wrote that would not only have to get a divorce, but would have to get a divorce from the man who wrote that he is more fit to occupy a felon's cell than the chair of Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. He is a coward and a liar, and I will uphold everything I say about him in any way he sees fit to take it."

It is true that Judge Hundley was severe on Judge Lewis in two communications printed in The Times-Dispatch, but this was not until Judge Lewis had attributed to Judge Hundley the basest of motives.

Nor was Judge Lewis the only Republican by any means who used offensive language in criticizing Democrats. In one of his public speeches Mr. Gleaves, who was chairman of the Republican State convention, alleged that Mr. Swanson had been caught with his arms in the public treasury up to the armpits, stealing along with Maehen and the rest, and he further stated that the Republicans and their thieves to the penitentiary while the Democrats nominate them for Governor."

Captain W. P. Kent, Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, in a speech at Harrisonburg, is reported to have used this language:

"It is a wonder that some of them (referring to Messrs. Swanson, Anderson, Eggleston and other Democratic nominees), do not promise you free silver, free liquor, free niggers, free love and free riding—free anything just about everything."

Mr. Robert W. Blair denies that Captain Kent said this, but we have quoted from a stenographic report of the speech and the Rockingham Register is authorized by the statement that Captain Kent lent his manuscript to the stenographer and that the "objectionable language uttered orally appeared in the written speech as published."

Subsequently in a speech at Newport News, Mr. Kent, according to the press of that city, made a bitter attack upon the Democratic party in general and upon Chairman Elyson in particular, accusing the chairman of being responsible for all kinds of frauds in elections in recent years.

In addition to all these, most infamous charges were made against Attorney-General Anderson, and in a Republican circular scattered broadcast throughout the State, this slanderous charge is made: "The Democrats have promised an honest administration and an honest expenditure of the people's money, yet we find extravagance and graft in nearly every department."

These are samples of Republican methods of campaigning, yet the Republican leaders have the effrontery to allege that they have conducted their campaign upon the highest plane of good morals and good manners, and that the Democrats resorted to mud flinging.

The record speaks for itself, and we submit the case without argument.

## Immigration and the South.

A direct warning against what is widely and tersely known as "the off-scourings of Europe," is the keynote of Professor R. D. Ward's paper on "Immigration and the South," in the current Atlantic Monthly. Professor Ward writes sympathetically and with a full appreciation of peculiar Southern conditions. He notes and analyzes the South's "new born zeal for immigration," and points out some serious errors into which that zeal might possibly be misled.

The need of fresh labor in the South is, we believe, sufficiently apparent. The great industrial development which this section of the world has lately undergone has left the negro somewhat far behind. The New York Sun was recently authority for the statement that the Birmingham district was in need of 20,000 men; that many of the cotton factories, were running at a fraction of their full spindle capacity, through lack of operators; and that Southern business generally, both manufacturing and agricultural, as is well known to be the case, were suffering from the same cause. It is none the less true, however, that it would be more profitable to go on struggling under these difficulties than to create these new ones which would inevitably follow upon a general letting down of the bars, and the indiscriminate welcoming of a horde of undesirable immigrants.

If the negro had proved himself of a more vigorous and industrious breed, the South would probably find herself to-day supplied with all the good labor that she needs. But the negro is as he is. Only a complication of the South's present problems could result from an open invitation to low-grade foreigners, possessing many of the defects which have made the negro an industrial failure. The labor market would experience some temporary relief from such an invitation, but this advantage would be trivial when compared with the depressing effect upon the country's future.

The South now stands practically at the threshold of a movement for new population, and the principles which are to govern this movement must be formulated now. The South must strictly look out for and protect herself. She can hardly expect disinterested help from the railroads, whose obvious interest it is to keep people moving, no matter who they are or where they are going. She can expect no disinterested help from the large cities of the North and East, who would naturally wish to unload upon an outside district the least desirable of their alien population. For the same reason she can expect little help from Dr. Adolfo Rossi, the Italian Royal Commissioner of Emigration, who is now in New York examining into conditions of the Italian settlers in this country. She cannot even count on the public spirit of her own large employers, whose compelling impulse is to get their own work done, as profitably as possible, regardless, to a degree at least, of the character of labor they call in to do it.

At the present moment, the South is badly in need of new population to bear a hand in the carrying on of her greatly enhanced industry. But she does not need them badly enough to throw discretion to the winds. To men of the right stamp—thrift, hard-working men, physically fit and preferably with a little money—she is willing to give a cordial welcome. "Thousands of immigrants of these most desirable classes," says Professor Ward, "have recently been brought into the South from the Western and Northwestern States, and from Northern Europe"; and he is confident, if the proper effort is made, that as many more of them could be brought in as we care to take.

We have no doubt that the professor's contention is absolutely sound. In any case, it should be these or nothing. The South as a whole can much better afford to be labor-bound than to be infested and overrun with a swarm of third-class aliens.

## The Useful Side of Gossip.

We all devour gossip—in others. Yet we all indulge in it and enjoy it. There is much evil in gossiping, evil subjective and objective, evil to him (or her) who acquires the habit of telling disagreeable tales about one's neighbors, and evil to those who are falsely accused, evil to those whose shortcomings are exaggerated, evil to those whose innocent indiscretions are distorted into wrong doing by gossips of suspicious mind.

And yet, gossip has its uses. It is in one sense a normal agency, for it is more or less the expression of public sentiment, and public sentiment rules the world. Society must have its code of laws, but it has no legal mode of enforcing them. It has no system of fines and imprisonment. It cannot send men

and women to jail, to the penitentiary or to the gallows for violating its unwritten statutes. But its statutes are as potent as the Code of the State, and its penalties are sure. When men and women violate the proprieties; when they conduct themselves in defiance of the rules and usages of polite society, they will be talked about. There is no escape and if gossip does not reform them and make them mend their way, society will frown upon them; and if they are still rebellious and defiant, society will ostracize them. It is the law, and the law must be obeyed.

Many men and women have been unjustly injured by gossip, but many have also been saved by it. "People will talk." It is a powerful restraining force and makes men and women who value their good name and fame have a care as to their conduct. It may not be until they have been "talked about," for some act of indiscretion. But when they know that their acts have been reviewed in the high court of Madam Rumor, they become more circumspect, and it must be said in behalf of society that it is generous to those who truly and earnestly repent and honestly turn from the error of their ways. Executive clemency is usually extended freely and gladly to those offenders who show by subsequent conduct that they are worthy of it.

In view of these premises, dearly beloved, beware of the gossips. Be careful not to make your conduct a subject of conversation in that charmed circle. Let your conversation be, yes, gay; nay, may. Avoid the very appearance of evil, as that expression is popularly understood. For the gossips will get you, if you don't look out.

## Tax Exemption.

The City Council of Bristol recently adopted an ordinance granting the property of a certain rolling mill located in a neighboring town exemption from local taxation for a term of years on condition that the plant be removed to Bristol. The Bristol Courier opposed the ordinance on the ground that it was in violation of the Virginia Constitution as it is. But Colonel S. V. Fulkerson makes reply to the argument of the Courier that a resolution of the Council, like an act of the Legislature, is legal and binding and that officers of the city must be governed thereby until it is declared void by the court. Colonel Fulkerson further argues in behalf of the action of the Council that the ordinance is clearly in the interest of tax-payers and citizens generally and that the Council was, therefore, right in adopting it.

However that may be, the Courier is right and the Council is wrong. Section 18 of Article 13 of the new Constitution provides that "all property, except as hereinafter provided, shall be taxable; all taxes, whether State, local or municipal, shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws." That is as specific as the English language can make it and the section was incorporated in the constitution for the purpose of preventing tax exemption and all forms of tax discrimination. Under the old constitution the question was for a time in doubt and in some of the cities of the Commonwealth exemption was offered as an inducement to factory building. But as the Courier says, the question was thoroughly threshed out in the last Constitutional Convention and the ordinance was framed in such a way as to remove all doubt as to its meaning. Under the old constitution it was provided that taxation upon all subjects should be equal and uniform; under the new constitution it is provided that there may be different rates of taxation upon different subjects. But it is also provided that taxes, whether State, local or municipal, shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects and shall be levied and collected under the general laws. There cannot be one rate for one man and another rate for another man upon the same class of property in the counties, cities or towns of this Commonwealth.

There may be to Colonel Fulkerson comfort in the argument that a resolution of the Council is legal and binding until it is declared void by a court, but if any tax payer in Bristol should raise the question in court, there is no shadow of doubt that the exemption ordinance under review would be declared illegal and void, and any company which accepts exemption under such an ordinance will do so at its own risk. The privileges may be enjoyed for a time, but whenever the question is raised in court, the privilege will cease and all back taxes will be collected.

This clause in the constitution was adopted because it is right in principle and because it is sound public policy. Taxation is a burden and all property of the same class should bear its fair proportion of the burden. That is a Democratic principle and should be the invariable rule of a Democratic government. Otherwise the taxing power might be used to help one man at the expense of the other. We commend the Bristol Courier for the sensible and righteous position which it has taken. The Courier contends, and rightly so, that there is a moral question involved, because defiance of the law is morally wrong, and the Bristol ordinance was conceived and adopted in defiance of the organic law of Virginia. If this were a mere local question we should have nothing to say about it, but it is more. A violation of any provision of the Constitution of Virginia is a question which concerns the people of the entire State.

We greatly regret that the Bristol ordinance has been adopted, and we hope that it will be repealed without resort to court proceedings.

## Abingdon's Prosperity.

We have pleasure in noting the prosperity of Abingdon. We are reliably informed that it is almost impossible to get a house now in that town owing to the demand for business and residence property. The town is excellently located for manufacturing purposes, in

the beautiful valley of the Holston river, and in one of the richest, though as yet undeveloped, sections of this country. The present prosperity is due to the enlargement of some of the plants now there, and the building of others that have found an ideal location for their work. If its property owners will act upon broad lines and encourage new enterprises to come, and not ask ridiculously high prices for their lands, the future of the town would seem assured.

Historically, Abingdon is one of the most interesting places in Virginia. It was the first town in the United States built west of the Alleghany Mountains. It was chartered in 1775, and has for a century been the home of cultured people.

Its schools are excellent, and there are few places more desirable as a place of residence, either in society, business advantage and climate.

## The "Test Oath."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—Judge Lewis had no hesitation in taking the test oath in 1868—the darkest period in the history of the State, and when her people were beset with the gravest dangers from scoundrelism, carpet-baggers, ignorant negroes and the threats of disfranchisement of the vast majority—said to have been ninety-five per cent. of the adult white population. In that dreadful hour let us see where the judge's sympathies were—give us the words of the test oath.

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Stanton, Va.

The famous test oath was taken by all State, city and county officers and was as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

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But remember this: Whether you know Him or not, He is standing amongst us now, to-day. We have not driven Him away and cannot drive Him away. Our not seeing Him will not prevent His seeing us. He is always near, waiting to cheer and bless.

We have all a race to run. We have all a journey to make through life. God has given to each of us our powers and character, marked out for us our path in life and left us each our duty to do. How shall we, then, make the best use of our powers? How shall we keep our path in life? How shall we do our duty faithfully? How shall we run our race so as to win it? What can hinder us in this race if we know God's will? Only our own sins and wickedness. All which comes from the weakness of a man's soul is SIN; all which comes from abusing its strength is WICKEDNESS; all that drags a man down and makes him more like a brute beast is sin. All which purifies him up and makes him more like a devil is wickedness.

Keep clear of sin, but oh! keep clear of wickedness also.

If a man be laden with sin, stupid, lazy, careless, greedy of pleasure (or worse), if he be given up to evil works and (wages) then he is like a man who starts to run a race weak or crippled or overweighted. And we all know what will become of that man. If a man thinks of nothing but amusing himself he is like a horse who stands still in the middle of a journey and begins to feed. Let him do his day's work first and feed afterwards, that he may be

able to do the work of the morrow. But if he will stand still and feed, if he will forget, nor care that he has any work at all to do, then we must punish him to make him go on.

And so will God do with us. The more God has given that man the sharper will be God's stroke if he deserves it.

And why? Ask yourselves! Suppose that your horse had plunged into a deep ditch, and was lying there in mire and thorns, would you not strike him (and sharply, too) to make him put forth his whole strength to rise, and by one great struggle clear himself?

Of course, you would. The more spirited, the more powerful the animal the sharper the stroke, because the more sure you would be that he could answer your call if he chose.

Even so does God with us. If He sees us forgetting utterly that we have any work or duty to do, wallowing in the mire of fleshly lusts and thorns of worldly cares, then He will strike that He may rouse us and force us to exert ourselves to break from the sin which besets us and holds us down.

And much more if there be not merely sin in us, but the wickedness of self-will, self-conceit and rebellion. For see, my friends! If we were training a young animal how should we treat it? If it were merely weak we should strengthen and exercise it. If it were merely ignorant, we should teach it. If it were lazy, we should punish it, but gently, that it might still have confidence in us and find pleasure and reward in its work.

But if we found wickedness in it; if it became restive, rebellious and self-willed, then we should punish it indeed seldom perhaps, but very sharply that it might see clearly that we were the stronger, and that rebellion was of no use.

And is not a man better than a horse? If we will not go God's way by kindness then He will use severity. Very seldom He strikes (for He is pitiful), but in love for the man's own good, that He may help and deliver all the more speedily.

For God's sake! for Christ's sake! for your own sake, keep in mind that God's will is to help and deliver us; that He stands by us and comes among us for that very purpose.

He stands here to-day looking on, not to torment, but to help. He loves us better than we love ourselves. He is watching us with an eagerness we cannot appreciate—with a love that knows no weariness. I pray you remember God is not against you, but for you, in all the struggles of life. He wants you to get through life; wants you to succeed; wants you to win. So you may be sure He will hear your cry and help you. And more, He will rejoice at your final victory.

A cable from Paris announces that relations between the Porto and the European powers have virtually reached a crisis. The exchange of notes, which have been passing back and forth for the last six months, is to be discontinued; and Abdul must either at once grant the financial reforms in Macedonia adjudged necessary by the powers, or look for a joint naval demonstration against him. A Berlin rumor that Germany would intervene between the Porto and the powers proves, upon investigation, to be without foundation.

Miss Alice Roosevelt's much discussed gifts from Oriental potentates have arrived, and are now awaiting appraisal in the Georgetown customs house. There are twenty-four boxes of them, ranging in size from a piano case like structure, enclosing a large wicker chair from Manila, to small leather cases containing royalty's jewels. Miss Roosevelt has one year in which to claim her belongings, but it is thought that she will present herself within a few days. She will be permitted to be present during the examination for appraisal.

The battleship Virginia, now building at the shipyards at Newport News, is almost ready to be placed in commission. The Navy Department has arranged to have the preliminary trial take place on or about November 21st. The Virginia has a displacement of 14,400 tons, and is designed for a speed of nineteen knots. Her complement calls for forty officers and 772 enlisted men. The Virginia is fitted as a flagship.

As to the President's recent instructions to his Cabinet not to give out news to special correspondents, it develops that Secretaries Wilson, Shaw, Hitchcock, Bonaparte and Cortelyou are opposed to their chiefs' views on the matter. Inasmuch as Messrs. Root and Taft appear so largely to constitute the Cabinet, it is not thought that objections from the others will have any marked effect.

If your pride in your vote is not strong enough to fake you to the polls on Tuesday, you might as well go to live in an absolute monarchy and be done with it.

Now the college fraternities will have to share some of that opprobrium which has lately been levelled exclusively at the college football teams.

William Waldorf Astor paid \$2 to get into this country, an expenditure which his papa would certainly consider a serious overcharge.

No one accuses those car line officials of not appreciating the old copy book maxim with regard to the goldenness of silence.

Still it is doubtful if being a star half-back is any more dangerous than being a Jew in revolutionary Russia.

His Highness Battenberg appears to be, in the words of the late William Nyte, a very genial man to be thrown amongst.

Meanwhile, those competing hound followers are learning why this section of the year is known as the Fall.

That rasping noise you hear is merely Cipriano Castro filling his front teeth.

Professor Napoleon is anything but a case of the Blues.

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Of course, you would. The more spirited, the more powerful the animal the sharper the stroke, because the more sure you would be that he could answer your call if he chose.

Even so does God with us. If He sees us forgetting utterly that we have any work or duty to do, wallowing in the mire of fleshly lusts and thorns of worldly cares, then He will strike that He may rouse us and force us to exert ourselves to break from the sin which besets us and holds us down.

And much more if there be not merely sin in us, but the wickedness of self-will, self-conceit and rebellion. For see, my friends! If we were training a young animal how should we treat it? If it were merely weak we should strengthen and exercise it. If it were merely ignorant, we should teach it. If it were lazy, we should punish it, but gently, that it might still have confidence in us and find pleasure and reward in its work.

But if we found wickedness in it; if it became restive, rebellious and self-willed, then we should punish it indeed seldom perhaps, but very sharply that